THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865. NO. 95

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
" 1 month,	50

Cash in advance.

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Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, to constitute a square.

1 Square,	1 day,			$ 1 00
1 "	1 week,			3 50
1 "	2 "			6 00
1 "	3 "			8 00
1 "	1 month,			10 00
1 "	2 "			15 00
1 "	3 "			20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

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Quarter Column	1	month,		$20 00
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" "	3	"		40 00
Half Column	1	"		30 00
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" "	3	"		50 00
One Column	1	"		50 00
" "	2	"		75 00
" "	3	"		100 00

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No advertisemenst inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

"We cannot Ashes Re illume."

We cannot ashes re-illume,
When once the fire has left them dead,
Nor to the flower recall its bloom,
When once its life has fled:
Ghosts of the past they seem to be,
Whose darkness mocks our memory.

So, when our earlier feelings fade,
And Love, a summer bird departs,
And vacant leaves the nests he made
Within our youthful hearts,
The fire, the light of life, is o'er;
Its flowers are dead and bloom no more.

We wake, as from a happy dream,
Into the common light of day;
Around no unusual gleam—
The magic's past away:
Illusion fled with flying youth;

All outward things may be as fair
As when at first they pleased our sight,
But gone is something from the air
That charmed us day and night:
We may grow wiser than before,
But that lost charm we still deplore.

Oh dreams of love and poesy,
That quickened life's delightful prime,
How soon ye fade, and fall, and flee,
At the cold touch of Time!
Nor our weak pulses throb again
With your transporting joy and pain.

Well, be it so! The Past is Past,
Is gone forever—let it go!
Alas! there's nothing long will last
In earth's delusive show!
We cannot ashes re-illume;
The flower, once dead, no more will bloom

English Criminal Law.

The criminal law of England, whence we derive our system of criminal jurisprudence, has ever been celebrated for the humanity with which it deals with persons charged or suspected of crime. So delicate are its provisions, that a prominent rule in the selection of jurors is the exclusion of persons whose daily profession tends to render them callous or heartless towards their fellow beings. These doctors, who are supposed from their avocations to be hardened by daily contest with death, or the amputation of limbs and the bodily suffering caused by their ministrations, are deemed unfit persons to sit upon a jury involving life and death. So butchers, whose business it is to steep their arms in the blood of animals slaughtered for the market, are presumed to unfit themselves for the delicate duties devolving on jurors, and are also excluded by express legislation; and, on the same principle, it is a feature of criminal jurisprudence, that soldiers in the army are inelligible to sit on a jury involving life and death, and they are always excluded from the sheriff's poll. Upon somewhat similar principles, atheists and infidels are held incompetent not only to sit upon jury but even to testify against the accused.—*New York News.*

A TREASURY DECISION.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, in the case of the recently appointed Collector of Customs at Georgetown, S. C.,—who could not take the prescribed oath in consequence of having participated in the rebellion—that he and similar appointees may perform the duties of the office without pay until Congress assembles, they running the risk of Congress providing for the payment of their salaries.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY.

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59—dtf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, ☞ for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars,

ISSUE POLICIES OF

Fire & Marine Insurance

Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

In the absence of Mr. Brown, Mr. John M. Horah will attend to the business.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.— d77-3m-pd

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., 3 to 6 p. m

He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher, he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for the

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned wil give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.

Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS,
August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6.25 p. m. Sunday August 13th 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL GOING WEST		ACCOMODATION.	
Leave Raleigh	7.40 p. m	Leave Raleigh	6.00 a. m.
" Gre'nsb'ro	2.17 a m	" Gre'nsb'ro	12.50 p m
" Salisbury	6 45 "	" Salisbury	5.00. "
Arrive Charlotte	10.10 "	Arrive Charlotte	7.00. "

GOING EAST.

Leave Charlotte	3.00 p m	Leave Charlotte	5 25 a m
" Salisbury	6 25 "	" Salisbury	9,00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro	10.15 "	" Gre'nsb'ro	1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh	4.30 a m	Arrive Raleigh	7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 a.m stopping at Shops over night.

The mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES,
Eeng. & Sup't.

(tf-67)

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTO YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. July 5-d6m

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantua making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,

Next to Michael Brown, Main St.

Aug. 26, '65-tf.

BOUGHTON WHEAT

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON

Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

Charlotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received, such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

THE WEEKLY BANNER.

A GREAT

FAMILY NEWSPAPAR!

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR AND

PUBLISHER.

A JOURNAL OF THE *LATEST NEWS*, Politics, Literature, Markets, Revenue and other Reports.

The Great Paper of Middle North Carolina,

Will be published on Monday of every week.

The BANNER will contain more reading matter than any other Paper in the State, and shall be thoroughly devoted to the interest of our whole people. We desire to circulate it extensively in Western North Carolina, and would earnestly request our friends to aid us in procuring subscribers.

TERMS—Single copy one year,	$3,00
Six Months,	2,00
One Month,	50

Payments in *advance*. Address

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Banner Office,
Salisbury, N. C.

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Sterling Campbell and Albright.

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And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

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CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "Our Own" SERIES of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

Aug. 10th 65—3mo.

LATE PAPERS.

THOSE wishing late New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Northern papers, will find them at Mr. P. H. MONTAGUE'S.

Quartermaster's Office,
tfd86 Main Street.

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

Stolen---$30 Reward!

STOLEN FROM MY STABLE, ONE MILE Southwest of China Grove, Rowan county, on the night of the 24th Aug, a heavy built bay horse, with a star in the forehead and all white feet. He is about six years old, and well broken in harness.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of the horse at my house, or for information enabling me to recover him.

J. W. ABERNATHY.

Sept. 5, 1865. 1wdp-87

Seed Wheat!

Mediterranean Seed Wheat For Sale.

Apply to RANSOM JACOBS, at Chambers' plantation on the Yadkin River. d1w88—w2t4

Carriage and Harness For Sale.

I HAVE a superior Family Carriage and Harness for sale.

Apply to JOHN WASHINGTON, or
DR. M. WHITEHEAD.

Salisbury, Aug. 25, 1865.—d2wpd77

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 14, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, JR.

Election 21st. September.

THE RALEIGH PRESS.

We had hoped after the war should have ended, that the Raleigh press, in adapting its tone to the new order of things, would cease to indulge in, or encourage the characteristics for which it has obtained so wide and unenviable a notoriety. Were it not that the Raleigh press is looked upon abroad as a reflex of the character and sentiment of the people of our State, situated as it is at the capitol, we would not feel called upon to say aught that might disturb the even tenor of its way, however objectionable the *sine qua non*, the indispensable requisite to its moral existence may be to the outside world. *The esprit de corps* of its body editorial seems to be hereditory. The spirit of faction presides by right of birth: The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge. When we remember the old age of the petulant monster that preside over that clasic body, the scenes through which he has passed, the horrors he has witnessed, a country drenched in blood, a people clad in mourning, and yet witness with what remarkable youth and vigor and powers of facundity he buoys himself up against the vicissitudes of time, we are constrained to confess our fears of an early recovery from the sore affliction under which our learned cotemporaries of the city of Oaks are now laboring.

At the beginning of the Summer the disease appeared to be waning, and promised to disappear entirely, but with the approach of Autumn it has returned and its former victims have taken a relapse which threatens to be more dangerous than ever, and we doubt not will baffle the efforts of the most skillful physicians.

We allude to the disposition on the part of editors of Raleigh to keep up a continual quarrel among themselves. We are at a loss to divine why it is that the papers of our State, which are supposed to be our leading journals and the true exponents of public sentiment, because of their publication at the capitol, are so exclusively devoted to this species of warfare. If we turn our eyes to the capitol of Virginia, we do not witness a like disposition on the part of the editors there; but on the contrary everything moves on smoothly, harmoniously, and entirely free from all that verbosity and *puerile* bickering with which our Raleigh papers abound. Even during the war, it was in North Carolina only that newspaper warfare was kept up. We, in common with the large majority of our people, regret to see this a prominent feature in the press of the State. Editors who indulge in it, are deficient in parts. They abuse the liberty of the press as distinguished from the license of the press; they render abortive the influence that they might otherwise wield by resorting to vituperation and personal invection; they annoy as well as disgust their readers.

There is great room for improvement,* and we trust that our Raleigh cotemporaries will see the propriety of a change. It is so childish, so unbecoming the dignity of gentlemen that we are surprised that its impropriety should have to be even suggested. There is no profession more honorable, more capable of effecting weal or woe: Hence the necessity, if not the duty, of those engaged in it laboring to accomplish good, to build up instead of tearing down. There is no other profession whose members labor so assiduously to break one another down, as do ours especially in North Carolina. Shall we not learn by example? We shall see.

CURES FOR THE CHOLERA.

The reports of the mildness of the present visitation of cholera, which were carefully disseminated some weeks since, have proved incorrect, and Europe is now under a visitation of the epidemic. The usual alarm is experienced—one class of persons accepting its coming as a dispensation to which we must submit and another class devising modes to mitigate the severity of the visitation and to cure the disease.

One writer declares, very rationally, that cleanliness, good food, regular habits, will almost secure a person or a place; and where these are wanting there is no security.

Another assures us that cholera, in its first stage, can always be successfully treated, unless the system is weakened by other diseases, by dissipation, or by some special cause. A Rev. Dr. Hamlin suggests this cholera mixture: Equal parts, by weight, of liquid laudanum, spirits of camphor and tincture of rhubard; which has been used here, not only by him, but by many others with the greatest success in meeting the first stages of the disease. If diarrhœa is carefully kept off by the use of this mixture, the danger of the cholera is very slight.

In the second stage of relapse and cramps clear brandy taken internally, mustard plasters and other means of keeping up external heat, by friction, etc., are often used with success. There is always hope in cholera until the patient is actually dead, and in severe cases recovery often depends upon the persistency and energy with which the disease is met and attacked at every stage.

Dr. Dane, an Eastern traveler and Orientalist, recommends this treatment for cholera, which he noticed while residing at Cairo, was very effectual, had been used in Spain, Constantinople and India, and was never followed by typhus or typhiod fever, which proved fatal in many cases when the cholera itself had been subdued by other means.

"If the patient have vomited the poisonous matter which is characteristic of the disease, and resembles rice water, give a table spoonful of powdered mustard in a tumbler of cold water as an emetic. After the vomiting (whether produced by the disease or the above means) in a few minutes give a wine-glass full of brandy, with ten grains of capsicum (cayenne pepper) stirred up in it. This generally produces almost immediate relief, and, within an hour, rest, perspiration and sleep. In a few cases it was found necessary to take half a dose of brandy and capsicum after half an hour or more. A second half dose was never required, but should it be, it may be given. No other fluid should be drank before recovering to accelerate convalescense. It has been suggested that fifteen drops of the spirit of ammonia and sulphuric either, in equal parts, may be advantageously given three or four times during the following day.

"The above quantity of brandy and capsicum are for any patient suffering a severe attack. In other cases two-thirds or half of that quantity might suffice."

Cotton.

We observe that the cultivation of cotton in Venetia and other parts of Italy has beeen very successful. Large quantities of seed have been imported from Louisiana, and it is said that the cotton is much admired for its whiteness, fineness, and durability. It is impossible to predict the effects of the great impulse given to cotton raising by the cessation of the American supply. The world seems bursting out in many countries and climes with the coveted plant. India, where it was raised and woven years before America was discovered; Africa, where it is indigenous; Egyt, also, and Turkey have felt the stimulus of this call, and yet such is the superior nature of the American product, so well is it adapted to manufactures, that a few years of peace and industry will make it again pre-eminent in all its old markets. The cotton of India, besides the difficulty of getting it to market, is of short staple, and does not work well alone. Some countries will undoubtedly be benefited by this change, and develop new capabilities in their soil, but we have nothing to fear from outward competition.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Wirz, the wife of the prisoner, is now in Washington, and one day last week attended the court where her husband is being tried.—She is about forty or forty-five years of age, medium height, rather slim, dark hair, blue eyes, of fair complexion, appears to use cosmetics. She was summoned and came on in charge of Mr. Emmerson, the baliff of the court, from the Plains of Dura, near Andersonville, where Wirz's family resided during the latter part of Wirz's term at Andersonville, they having come to that place from Tuscaloosa, at which place she resided after leaving Vicksburg. She had but little money, and while here is stopping on F street, opposite the Ebbitt House. She speaks but little about the trial.

The boiler of the Manuattan Soap Company's manufactory, in Stone street, burst on the 8th killing two persons and wounding three others.

Mrs. Robinson, a loyal widow lady living in Beaufort, N. C., made application for back rent of a building occupied by the government, and a decision recently arrived adverse to her claim, on the ground that Beaufort was a captured city, and therefore all property, including personal, in the town, is a lawful prize of war.

This decision will apply to all property and persons in insurrectionary States, which are also conquored territory.

The Grand Jury of the court of Sessions, New York have found twelve indictments against Edward B. Ketchum, charging him with larceny and forgery. Ketchum will soon be called upon to plead to the charges.

A man named Watkins late of Gen. Lee's army, shot a lieutenant who was in command of the guard at Bermuda Hundred last Monday Watkins has been arrested.

Nashville, September 8.—The explosion today on the Northwestern railroad was a terrible affair. The train consisted of eight cars and one passenger coach. There were nearly two hundred person on board. The two foremost cars contained powder, shot, and shell, and it is supposed that sparks from the locomotive communicated through the cracks in the car, causing the explosion. Seven persons were killed outright, and nearly all on board received more or less injury. The fireman was killed, and the engineer and conductor were injured. Mr. Van. Valkenburg, the assistant superintendent of the telegraph, was slightly injured.—All the cars were blown to pieces, except two in the rear. The engine was totally wrecked. The concussion was terrific, and shook the buildings in town like an earthquake.

New York, Sept. 6—The steamer Meteor, with New Orleans dates to the 1st, has arrived.

The papers contain the following Texan item:

"Governor Hamilton has ordered the necessary steps to be taken to call a Convention.—Ex-Governor Murraugh, of Texas, died at Monterey, Augnst 4th.

The Houston papers are filled with notices of robberies and burglaries.

Mr. Wigfall has gone into Mexico.

The venerable Judge Burnett, first President of the Republic of Texas, has consented to go to Washington and make an appeal in behalf of Jefferson Davis. The request was made by men nearly all of whom were giants when Texas struggled for independence.

Jackson, Sept. 6.—Troops are arriving here preparatory to the evacuation of the State.—The people rejoice at the idea of the restoration of civil authority.

The marine barracks, at Fort Hill, near Vicksburg, were set on fire on Thursday night, and burned.

The colored population and the public have voted to assist each other to maintain schools.

New Orleans, Sept. 7.—The Time's special correspondent says:

Gen. Slocum has recalled his order opposing Gov. Sharkey's call for the militia. Governor Sharkey is out in a letter embodying a portion of the President's proclamation which sustains the Governor.

A young lady from Clinton county, Kentucky, who recently gave evidence in the Furguson trial, informs the Nashville Dispatch that between her father's residence and Albany, a distance of four miles, thickly settled, presents an unbroken string of widows, young and old, all of them made so by the independent warfare carried on in that section on both sides.

Gold sold in New York Thursday, at 140¾. U. S. 5-20's, 107¼; Virginia Sixes, 58; N. C. Sixes 72½.

The cotton market was firm, with an active business doing. Sales, 2,4000 bales at 43a44 cents. There has been an unprecedented rise in dry goods—particularly calicoes and bleched cottons, with prospects of a further advance.

Whiskey lower—sales closing at $2,24a$2,25.

As a specimen of early marriages, none is more remarkable than that of one of the Holkar's sons, at Indore, India, lately. The bridegroom is only six years old and the bride three years old. The head ornaments of one of the elephants was made of pure gold. A salute of two hundred and ten guns announced to the people the union of the happy pair.

The Appeal to President Johnson in Behalf of Jefferson Davis and Ex-Governor Clark.

JACKSON, Miss., August 22, 1865.

To the President of the United Sates:—

The members of the Convention of the State of Mississippi, assembled for the purpose of amending the State constitution so as to restore our relations with the federal government, as Mississippians and individuals, respectfully present the following petition:—

Charles Clark, late Acting Governor of this State, is, we learn, held in confinement by authority of the United States government at Fort Pulaski. He is old maimed, shattered in constitution and wrecked in fortune. He has long been known as a gentleman of high social position, of great worth, integrity and intelligence.

Jefferson Davis, lately the President of the States in rebellion against the federal government, is said to be in strict confinement and debarred the privilege of corresponding or coversing with his family or friends. He is said to be suffering ill health and to be threatened with the loss of sight. His family is reduced to poverty.

Here, resistance to the authority of the United States is at an end. There is no longer among our people any intention or wish to resist the government, but an honest determination to return to their peaceful occupations and to restore the prosperity that once blessed our State.—The action of the Convention now in session leaves no doubt of the truth of this assertion. We believe that what is said of our own State is true of all the States lately in rebellion.

Few of us coincided with Messrs. Davis and Clark in their political opinions. Most of us voted against secession, and for years opposed the State rights party, yet none of us doubted that Mr. Davis acted upon an honest and sincere conviction that the theory of our government which he adopted was right—a theory once advocated by some of the best men of our country produced. He was loth to resort to a disruption of the Union as a mode of remedying what he thought to be wrong in the past and guarding against other and more grievous wrongs which he believed to be impending. After the convention assembled in this State had passed an ordinance of secession he left the Senate of the United States reluctantly and with sorrow, believing, we are assured, that he was required to do so by his duty to the State, a due regard for consistency and the political principles he had so long adhered to—the solemn, earnest and patriotic appeals contained in his latest addresses to the Senate justify us in these opinions. It was well known to our people that he was not among the most ardent of his political associates.

In other times, leading Mississippians to victory, he gallantly fought and bled for the Union, and reflected honor and renown upon our State as well as the whole country. We cannot be indifferent to his fate now, however much we differ from him in his political opinions, and we can but sympathize with him in his misfortunes.

When a war of sections began, inaugurated not so much, by the action or appeals of individuals, as by the general uprising and enthusiasm of the masses, he was chosen with extraordiuary unanimity, because he was known to be honest, sincere and prudent, to preside over the States in revolt. He was the representative of the sentiment of the people of the States. His acts were those of the great body of the people.—We respectfully and earnestly ask that

our sins, the sins of the millions for whom, and with whom he acted, may not be visited upon his head.

Now that our people are returning, heartily and cheerfully, to their allegiance, we are confident the pardon of the gentlemen we have mentioned will go very far to produce a more kindly feeling between the people of the North and the South, and rid us of much of that asperity which has arisen from the recent conflict. We believe, too, that the pardon of Mr. Davis would be an act of grateful magnanimity becoming a powerful government, whose military strength and resources have astonished the world, and whose claims to respect would rest not more upon its power than upon its acts of mercy in the hour of triumph.—We submit that this act would elicit the applause and excite the admiration of all good men at home, and all good men and governments abroad.

We think the disasters that war has brought upon us will prevent the recurrence of rebellion. These disasters may well stand in the place of further punishment. They have reached us all.—We recognize them in the desolation of our fields—in the ruin of our homesteads—the destruction of untold wealth—the terrible loss of life, and the sweeping away of almost all that makes a people great, prosperous or happy. We therefore appeal, earnestly and respectfully, to the President to extend to these gentlemen, in whose fate Mississippians especially feel so deep an interest, the same clemency which he has generously extended to so many of our people.

[The above, it is stated, was signed by every member of the convention.]

LOCAL.

Our press of business yesterday would not permit us to hunt a *local*. We did get time however to make a hasty visit through main street to Messrs. Owen & Sofield's new Store. It was crowded as usual. We noticed that Messrs. McNeely & Co. have a large number of workmen employed in carrying forward the erection of their spacious building on the corner of the burnt district. Dr. Hall's little building will soon be lost in the shade of this large *new one*. *We have nothing* that would make a *local*, if this will not do.

IN FOR THE WAR.

We warn the people to be careful how they vote for the gentlemen whose first initials are "I. W.", as it is well understood that they mean "In for the War." We have had war—yea, enough.

Strange Views of the Rebel Bondholders.

The following extraordinary avertisement appears in the London *Telegraph*:

THE CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN.

The following are extracts from an important decision of Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood:

According to the recognized law of nations—and all the authorities were clear upon this point—when a *de facto* government had been superseded or put an end to the displacing government, succeeds to all the rights of the *de facto* government; but the United States Government could only take the cotton, because it had been the produce of funds raised by the *de facto* Confederate government, not by robbery or violence, but by the ordinary course of taxation, and because they—the United States government—were now the *de facto* government of those States in which the funds has been raised.

Speaking of the Confederate government, Vice Chancellor Wood observes: "That the government was an actual and *de facto* government, exercising authority, and as such receiving submission.—The courts of every country recognized a *de facto* government, and they could not allow the rights and contracts acquired by their own subjects with an existing government to be disregarded. The displacing government succeeded to the property of the displaced government in the State in which it was found, and subject to all agreements affecting it."

The unquestionable deduction from this decission is, either the United States must take upon itself the payment of the Confederate Cotton Loan, or it must allow that those States which were lately confederated, to fulfill their engagments in respect to it.

"The old Democracy have ruined the country. They are responsible, we mean as a party, for the ruin which has come upon the South, which they might have prevented, but for their "rule or ruin" policy."—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

It is a pity our friend of the Sentinel can't get along without letting out his party bile occasionally. What is the use of stiring up party matters? Probably he feels a little soured because the national and State Governments are again in the hands of Democrats. He may squirm, but it is so. Wherein can he be benefitted, by kicking against Fate?—When the proper time comes we hope to be able to convince our friend that the above charge is not correct. At present we will only state what is well known as a fact, that many democrats supported Breckinridge to save the Union, and afterwards opposed secession on the ground of Lincoln's election. In Tennesse, Andrew Johnson canvassed the State for Breckinridge, but he opposed secession. In North Carolina, Thomas Bragg and Bedford Brown and W. W. Holden were advocates of Breckinridge's election (the two former taking the stump for him) but they opposed secession. North Carolina gave several thousand majority to Breckinridge in November, 1860, but in February following she gave several thousand majority against secession, We might institute a co parison between the conduct of democrats and whigs in this matter, and show that "sin" lies at the door of one as much as the other, but we prefer to let by-gones be bygones. Our friend of the Sentinel has, on three or four occasions lately, showed a little too much party-feeling, and we merely intend to suggest that it is improper, considering the times and circumstances. We are not disposed to blame either of the old parties of the South.

The Sentinel is a good newspaper, and would look much better if worked with a new roller.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

No Confiscation Unless Found Guilty of Treason.—I have just learned a very important recent declaration made by the President to the Alabama delegation, who complained to him of the blighting effect of the proceedings in confiscation in that State, and he replied to them that no confiscation could take place, or have a legal effect, except after a legal conviction of the parties for treason. You will at once realize the effect of such a decision, for it will upset and render null and void every act of confiscation that has been enforced at the South, as I do not believe in any one case have parties been previously tried and convicted of treason.

I have this information from a friend, who says he was told it by one of the delegation to whom it was made, all of whom are highly gratified by it. It is certainly the only proper and legal course; for, by what rule, precedent or law can we publish a man as a traitor, without first having proved him to be such? It is like hanging a man for an alleged murder, and then trying him. I also understand that Chief Justice Chase has expressed the same opinion.—*Washington correspondence of the New York Express.*

More than She Bargained For.—The Portsmouth *Journal* tells a strange anecdote regarding the purchase of an old piece of furniture and what grew out of it. A Mrs. Mayberry, now living at Cape Elizabeth, Portland, purchased at auction in Portsmouth, about two years ago, an old mahogany stuffed chair that was a curiosity, only paying fifty cents for it. While endeavoring to repair the ragged hair-cloth cushion, she found some papers that are said to possess great value—one a will of one of the Derby family, that, it is intimated, affects sundry titles in England. The further report is that a special messenger was sent to England, who returned with a sum that enabled her to invest $50,000 in Government securites last year. The *Journal* gives authority for the story, it is too cautious a paper to make any rash or unauthentic statement.—*Boston Gazette.*

Branch Pierce, a well known hunter lately deceased at Plymouth, Mass., had a gun with which he had shot 267 deer. Sixty-nine of these were killed in one year, and three different times there were two killed at one shot.

Thomas Purrinton of Starksborough, Vermont, has a yoke of oxen which weigh 6,000 pounds, and he has refused $30,000 for them.

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Paul A. Sifford for seats in the State Convention to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens of the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28th, 1865—dte81

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2d, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all material. The transportation of the material, will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads or Steamboats.

R. W. LASITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.

4td95

SPECIFIC TAX.

ORDERED by the Board of Commissioners that the Specific Taxes on Billiard Tables, Insurance Companies, Daguerian Artists, Hotel keepers, Livery Stables, public Drays, Wagons, Carts, and Omnibusses, Pedlars, and on all venders of Wines, Cordials, or other spirituous or alcoholic liquors be collected forthwith.

THOMAS McNEELY, Cl'k.

Sept. 11, 1865. tfd93

TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

AGREEABLY to instructions from the Internal Revenue Office, I have re-divided this Collection District into divisions, as follows: 1st division to include Anson, Union, Cabarrus and Stanly counties; 2d do. Rowan, Davidson and Davie; 3d do. Yadkin, Forsythe, Stokes and Surry; 4th do. Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln; 5th do Catawba Iredell and Alexander; 6th do. Caldwell, Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga; 7th do. Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; 8th do. McDowell, Burke and Mitchell; 9th do. Yancy, Madison, Bamcomb, Henderson and Haywood; 10th do., Transylvania, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of any loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the several divisions indicated above for Assistant Assessor of the same: provided he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862:

I, ... of .... County of .... and State of ....A. do solemnly .... that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the fuctions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further ..... that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

.....and subscribed before me, }
this ..... day of ....., A. D. 1864. }

All applicants must write their christian name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice.

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Especial attention is directed to section 53 to 70, to 71 to 75, and 116 to 123, inclusive, of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licences can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

d093

Stop the Thieves!

I LOST last week thirty or thirty-five bushels of wheat taken from my granery by means of a false key. I will give THENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the apprehesension of the thieves and information that will enable me to obtain the wheat.

J. P. WISEMAN.

3td94pd

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of
LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear and ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of
Dry Goods,
Domestics,
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, &c., &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

ALSO

VAN HAAGEN & McREONE'S ORIENTAL DETERRIVE SOAP FOR SALE.

Warranted not to rot the clothes being free from Sal-Soda or other injurious alkalies.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8 1865. tf-63

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12. Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Iris' Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron, Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63-

A GREAT NEW STORE

OWEN & SOFIELD

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Ennis, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS,
RIBBONS,
SHOES and GAITERS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,

and all other articles of Household use, and ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash prices both at

Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace. d1m 88—w1m4-pd

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE.
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

DR. JOHN F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

(OLD COUNTY WHARF.)
NEW BERNE, N. C.,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants.

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS,
AND
Goods forwarded promptly by Messengers.

Statesville American and Charlotte Democrat copy one month and send bill to this office. 1md85

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1865.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS.
Bonnet Silks and Sattins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.
No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.

Sept. 5, 1865. pd1md-87

Salisbury Male Academy

THIS School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in October. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may wish to attend—Terms made known when the pupils enter school

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1865. 2tw2w

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence. I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of NewHanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation there to, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office. Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and projection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence-forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furhish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 9th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Goverhor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N. C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.
Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mod82

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
dt81 Stated Clerk.

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash*.

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER
Purchasing Agent.
Salisbury, August 12, 1865. 1m-63

Books.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs. McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercromby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No. 2 & 3 Town's Grammar school reader, Blair's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mod82 McNEELY & CO.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.

Aug. 12 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICES MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf